WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 22, 1900.

Subscriptions by Mail, Postpaid. DAILY, per Month DAILY, per Year. SUNDAY, per Year DAILY AND SUNDAY, per Year DAILY AND SUNDAY, per Month..... Postage to foreign countries added.

PARIS-Klosque No. 12, near Grand Hotel, an Klosque No. 10, Boulevard des Capucines.

THE SUN, New York City.

If our friends who favor us with manuscripts to publication wish to have rejected articles returned, they must in all cases send stamps for that purpose.

The Great Anti-Imperialism Campaign of 1864.

The generation of Americans who now rejoice in a Union more prosperous, more powerful, more extensive, more surely founded and more influential in the world than it has ever been, and whose ears are troubled with Democratic whine and raving about imperialism, should know of the Democratic party's original anti-imperialist campaign made more than thirty years ago.

In 1884, while the defenders of the Stars and Stripes were still pouring out life and treasure without stint to keep the Union intact, the Democracy proposed the abandonment of the struggle and appealed to the people under the banner of anti-imperialism. Here was their platform, adopted at

"Resolved, That this Convention does explicitly declare as the sense of the American people that, after four years of failure to restore the Union by the experiment of war, during which, under the pretence of a military necessity of a war-power higher than the Constitution, the Constitution itself has been disregarded in every part, public liberty and private right alike trodden down and the material prosperity essentially impaired, justice, humanity, liberty and the public welfare demand that immediate efforts be made for a cessation of hostilities."

Suppression of the rebellion was Imperialism to the Democracy, then in opposition to the party controlling the Government. They pretended to see the nation's ruin in the effort to overcome a foe resolved openly upon its destruction, and they denounced as the arch-enemy of the Constitution the President who stoutly gathered and directed the Republic's resources for self-preservation.

Upon such a grotesque but vicious platform the Democratic campaign of 1864 was waged. The party press teemed with charges of imperialism against the President, under whose command the Union armies were operating, and with predictions of the Republic's downfall. We will reprint an expression taken from the Indianapolis Sentinel, whose copperhead theory of the Constitution during the Civil War is today revived in behalf of AGUINALDO'S ad-VOCATE WILLIAM JENNINGS BRYAN:

'Shall we profit by the teachings of history, and even by our own experience, or continue a policy that must end in the overthrow of one of the best governments that the world ever saw, and of civil liberty? Have not the people daily evidence that ABRAHAM LINCOLN is assuming the power-the despotic power-to enable him to pay his debts and replenish his overdrawn coffers, exhausted by extrav

agance and ambitious strife for power? Should Mr. LINCOLN be reflected the revolution will be accomplished. This will be no longer a Republic of the United States, but a consolidated em-Every safeguard must sooner or later give way. The limitations of the executive power will not be in the Constitution, but in the pleasure of the President. • • • We implore patriotic and intelligent men to pause and reflect and give their verdict on Tuesday next. If the people will not save their

Here, also, is a sample of Democratic stump talk in 1864, recently republished by the Chicago Herald:

three men at the end of that republic. One was CASAR. They were all of noble blood. And we, too, have our triumvirate-LINCOLN, STANTON, HAL-LECK; but, unfortunately, neither of them can boast a very high descent. The three succeeded an Emperor, who could fiddle when Rome was burning. We also have our Emperor, LINCOLN, who can tell

JEFFERSON'S achievement of extending our boundaries to the Pacific and laving the foundation of his country's domination of the Western Hemisphere, would have been in vain if the boundaries of the United States had been contracted, as | matron's chief object and duty in life is to the Democratic party proposed to do in 1884, by lopping off one of its fairest and greatest sections. And a shock from which the country of Washington and Jefferson never could have recovered would have been the proof, involved in Democratic success, that the Federal Government was powerless to uphold its authority against hostile assault.

But the great Democratic campaign of anti-imperialism failed, and Lincoln was it the prestige of the Federal Government. Peace came. And then the vast Union army, the seed and bulwark of imperialism, or "militarism," in Democratic eyes, numbering nearly a million of men, disappeared like mist before the returning sun.

The anti-imperialist mania of the Demo cratic party, however, kept on. Four years later, in 1868, at Baltimore, when nominating HORATIO SEYMOUR for President, it mouned

"Under its [the Republican party's] repeated assaults the pillars of the Government are rocking on their base, and, should it succeed in November next and inaugurate its President, we will meet as a sublected and conquered people, amid the ruins of liberty and the scattered fragments of the Constitution.

How puny is the Democracy's imperialist scare under the leadership of BRYAN in comparison with that of the Civil War time! Yet how strikingly like to it it is in its essential features. The President is putting down rebellion against the flag. He is striving, as he is Constitutionally bound to strive, to prevent the contraction of the United States territory at the command of an armed foe. But the Democrats denounce him and his party as imperialistic, arguing, as in their struggle for office in LINCOLN's day, that, unless the President. commanding our army in the field, is driven out of office, our republican liberty and life are doomed

With the colossal failure of anti-imperialism in 1864 fresh in its memory the Democratic party's revival of it under the circumstances of 1900 would seem incomprehensible were it not that the situation was manifestly one of desperation. Bound to a candidate committed fanatically and without recall | The result in brief is that in unhappy Kento the calamity and fraud of free silver, the Democracy finds itself constrained to 100 married, that between the ages of 15

seek a cover for its principles, and so it invokes weakly, but none the less shameessly, the ghost of imperialism. Faugh!

Automobiles in the Army.

indications continue to multiply that automobiles may be made extremely serviceable in war. The experiments conducted during the past three years by the military bureaus of several nations prove that, in numerous ways, the self-propelled vehicles are superior to those drawn by horses and that hereafter they will constitute a part of their armies' equipment. The saving of time in transportation is a matter of immense importance, and here the value of automobiles is greatest. For the purpose of conveying orders, transporting troops, provisions, artillery and ammunition, and for hastening the removal of wounded soldiers to hospitals the value of the new machines appears to be pretty thoroughly established.

In Germany, particularly, the adaptability of motor wagons to the requirements to the battlefield has received very close attention. That Government has recently purchased seven automobiles for transporting food and ammunition, and in the last few years has experimented with the horseless vehicles extensively. The scarcity of horses in Italy is one of the reasons assigned for the War Department's employing automobiles there to assist in carrying material from one place to another In the Belgian Congo State, wherever transportation by water is difficult, the self-moving carriages will be used in place of boats, and regular automobile routes will be laid out.

Throughout the civilized world the ability of the automobile for quick travel is being recognized by military authorities. Not a month passes, moreover, that does not mark its improvement and development in one respect or another.

The Earliest, Boldest and Rankest of imperialists.

He was the third President of the United States and his name was THOMAS JEFFERson. Mr. BRYAN has heard of him. JEFFERSON was one of the authors of

the Constitution and a tolerably strict constructionist, as all the world knows. When the opportunity came to him to acquire for this republic the vast Louisiana territory by purchase from France, JEFFERson simply went ahead and did the job. He was restrained by no subleties of Constitutional interpretation. He did not bother his head about "the consent of the governed," although his own pen had written that phrase into the Declaration of Independence. He did the job. He governed a certain considerable number of people without their consent, and he thereby did his duty to countless generations of Ameri-

cans then and now unborn. An amazingly frank avowal of JEFFERson's own consciousness of what he was doing, or, rather, what he thought he was doing, is contained in a confidential letter which the Father of Democracy wrote at the time to John Breckingidge of Virginia. BRECKINRIDGE was one of the United States Senators from Virginia. He afterward became Attorney-General in JEFFERSON'S Cabinet. He too was a very Calvin among strict constructionists.

The greatest of expansionists and boldest of imperialistic strikers when the iron is hot wrote thus to JOHN BRECKINGIDGE in August, 1803: "The Constitution has made no provision for our

colding foreign territory, still less for incorporating oreign nations into our Union. The Executive in seizing the fugitive occurrence [Louisiana purchase] which so much advances the good of their country, have done an act beyond the Constitution. The Legislature in casting behind them metaphysical servants, must ratify and pay for it, and throw them selves on their country for doing for them unauthor ized, what we know they would have done for them selves had they been in a situation to do it. case of a guardian, investing the money of his ward n purchasing an important adjacent territory; and saying to him when of age, I did this for your good: I pretend to no right to bind you; you may disavow me, and I must get out of the scrape as I can. I ought it my duty to risk myself for you. But we shall not be disavowed by the nation, and their act of ndemnity will confirm and not weaken the Constitu tion by more strongly marking out its lines."

Mr BRYAN, we say, has heard of the perpetrator of this splendid and extra-Constitutional masterpiece of imperialism and executive usurpation.

The Sad Plight of the Kensington Spinsters.

It is a dogma of British fiction, grounde probably on the experience of many genera tions of English society, that the British marry off her daughters, well if she can, but at all events to marry them. The task is not always an easy one and complaints about its difficulty are as old, certainly as the British novel, if not the marriage service. Of late, however, an umusually loud wail has gone up, and after being exhausted as a subject of conversation, has been prolonged in letters to the newspapers and in so-called symposiums, and has now reached the reviews. In the Scottish Review for reelected. The Union was saved, and with July, a writer who signs with initials only, discusses "The Redundancy of Spinster Gentlewomen," which is reviewese for the question put in the old song "Why don't the men propose?" There are too many girls in good society

in London, it seems, to get a husband apiece. Such is the opinion of sundry woman writers. Lady JEUNE writes: "We are a community where the female element is largely in excess of the male." Mrs. FLORA STEEL says: "Take a middle-class family of girls, nice girls, good girls, pretty girls. Half of them cannot hope to marry. The Hon. CORALIE GLYNN not only accepts the fact as true but is rather pleased with it. She speaks of women who do not get married as "these Nature's nuns, this race of physically passive and of mentally neutralized women, which form such a feature of our modern womanhood," and she adds: "In those Bee and Ant communities, whose excellent laws are ever being held up for our admiration, we know that the neuters that is to say, the non-child-bearing insectsperform many of the most indispensable duties of the Commonwealth. And may not our latter-day women draw a not unfitting parallel from them?"

These opinions are backed up by sta tistics. For every 100 males there were in England and Wales 105 females in 1881 and 106 females in 1891 while in London there were 112 females at both census periods. These are authentic figures, but not startling. For the Kensington quarter, however, designated as the home of the upper and well-to-do middle classes, by a handling of figures which it is not always easy to follow, a most alarming state of things was evolved out of the 1881 census. sington there were 258 single women to

and 25 the proportion was 540 to 100; be tween 25 and 35 it was 134 to 100 and between 35 and 45, among "the middle and gentle orders," it was 54 spinsters to 30 married women. Moreover, while in lowly Shoreditch the number of bachelors and spinsters between 35 and 45 was about equal, in genteel Kensington there were 378 maiden ladies of that age to 100 bachelors, and in Hampstead there were 366 and in Lewisham 825. A fine state of affairs! A fair case is made out, nevertheless, for the assertion that there are a good many more unmarried young women in Kensington than there

are marriageable men. The reason for the relative scarcity of men in society is not given, though the suggestion is made that many go abroad to make their way in the world with no thought of the girls they leave behind them. Those who stay at home will not marry, and if the causes assigned for their reluctance are not exaggerated English society must be in a pretty bad way:

"In this country, again, the rates of living and the style of living conventionally imposed upon the young Benedict are so high that the bachelor has now begun to count the cost and to abstain from offer-ing himself in marriage. Besides, the competition for the various branches of work an educated gentleman starting in life cares to accept is enormous. The artistic avenues are all terribly overcrowded. Except or a successful few at the top there is barely a living. and that a precarlous one, to be made out of literature music, pictorial art, or the stage. With the more part of the votaries of these callings, it is an incessant struggle for existence and daily bread. Barristers are largely briefless, and can seldom reckon on obtaining a marriageable competency till well on into middle life. The clergy are worse off still, though somehow they manage to wive on the most attenuated resources. Young gentlemen employees of the Gov ernment offices are notoriously an impecuatous class. And so for the most part are the officers of the army

An argument that is summed up by Lady JEUNE less pessimistically: "The higher standard of comfort which modern society requires, without any superfluities, makes marriage more difficult than formerly. Club life, too, is attractive and comfortable and far cheaper than keeping house. Worse than all society women "are departing more and more from that lovable type of woman which has been so dear to mankind in all past ages of the world." The worst offender is the athletic girl. Such are men's objections to marriage.

It must not be supposed that the women have not their objections as well, or that they are to be had simply for the asking. Girls now think and act for themselves They have ways of earning their own living which makes marrying merely for an establishment less obligatory than formerly They are educated too and the inanity and lack of manners of the average society man repel them. Besides, some women say, the love sentiment and the ideal of home are disappearing. The Countess of MALMESBURY does not like this state of things. She writes:

"Girls are now highly educated, so far as book-learning can make them so; they are allowed freedom undreamt of twenty years ago, and the super ficial knowledge of life they thus acquire is one of the most dangerous elements in their present condition. An attitude of independence, an indisposition to listen to advice, combined with total ignorance of the real situation they are bent on creating for themselves. is a spectacle which would be ludicrous if it were not melancholy to those who know by experience the difficulties which beset a woman's life, even under ost favored conditions.

Miss ELLA HEPWORTH DIXON, on the other hand, thinks that "the almost complete downfall of Mrs. Grundy" has made unmarried life attractive to women. They used to marry in order to attain social liberty, and they remain unmarried now for the same reason. The Scottish Reviewer quotes also some feminine commonplaces about the unworthiness of the modern man and the decay of domesticity.

He dwells with evident pleasure and at great length on Dr. ARABELLA KENEALY'S in the muscular exercises of men are injurious to them physically and mentally He holds the athletic girl accountable somehow for the deplorable excess of Kensington spinsters and says some very ungallant things about her. The only remedy he proposes for the redundancy of his gentlewomen is that the athletic girl shall cease to be athletic, which does not seem wholly adequate.

The trouble with the redundant spinsters of Kensington is after all in their environment. In China they would have ceased to be redundant at an early age by an effective if barbarous process, like kittens. In Turkey, of course, where monogamy is not obligatory, they might find part of a husband. In Massachusetts a higher moral purpose would lift them far above matrimony. In Kensington, we fear, they will have to obey the inevitable law of evolution; the fittest will get husbands and the less attractive must go to the wall as many of their sisters have before them unless they turn to more marriageable climes, where a redundancy of bachelors may aid them. From the Scottish Reviewer, however, they will get no help

Pekin or Peking?

The Utica Observer has noticed that only small minority of the American newspapers, itself included, spell the name of the Chinese capital Peking, which, it says, is the style observed by the United States Government. Our esteemed contemporary therefore addressed a letter of inquiry to Minister Wv. That courteous and intelligent Oriental replied as follows:

"DEAR SIR: I am in receipt of your letter of the 4th instant, relative to the proper spelling of the name of the Chinese capital. My opinion is that Peking is correct for in the Chinese pronunciation its final sound is that of 'ng' and not of 'n.' The French, I believe, write it 'Pekin,' because in their pronunciation of the word thus written the Chinese sounds are preserved. But the spelling in English

should be 'Peking.' You observe that the Century Atlas has 'Peking.' Very truly yours, "WASHINGTON, Aug. 16. WU TING-FANG."

The Observer is mistaken about the United States Government. The official usage in the spelling of geographical names is determined by the Board instituted for that purpose by President Harrison's Executive order of Sept. 4, 1890, and continued under the successive Administrations of CLEVELAND and McKINLEY. It is made up of experts in geographical nomenclature from the several departments at Washington; Mr. HENRY GANNETT is at present the chairman.

The latest report of the United States Board on Geographical Names, published only last May, records this decision:

"Pekin: capital city, northern China (Not Pet ching, Peking, Shun-tlen-fu, nor Yen.)"

Mr. Wu's opinion is entitled to great respect, but it probably will not lead to a reversal of the Board's carefully considered decision in the case of Pekin. In the transliteration of Chinese names the scrupulous preservation of phonetic values is not the most important matter. Familiarity to the eye, ease of pronunciation, brevity and simplicity of form, all enter into the question. There is really no more

reason for Americans and Englishmen to be solicitous about preserving the exact nasal quality of the final consonant in Pekin as pronounced by the Chinese, than in the case of Rouen, for example, as pronounced by the French.

The tendency is toward simplification and the Board of Geographical Names shows common sense when it recognizes that fact in its official decisions.

This is the last week of the "political outing" season in New York which the primary election contests of Tuesday next will bring to a close During the present month there have been from nearly every Assembly district of town excursions, picnics, clambakes and festiva ntertainments to places in the neighborhood of New York, excursions, which have become a recognized feature of district politics.

As a meeting place for candidates to public office and their constituents, the opportunities they offer for sociality are many, but the abuse of the almost compulsory sale of tickets to candidates or those seeking political nominations led some years ago to an amendment to the Penal Code which provides that "any person who solicits from a candidate for an elective office money or other property, or who seeks to induce such candidate who has been placed in nomination to purchase any ticket or other evidence of admission to any ball, picnic, fair or entertainment of any kind is guilty of a misdemeanor." Since the adoption of this provision of law, very few fraudulent and letitious entertainments have been projected and those of this month have been true blue with some politics "on the side," of course. The outing season" for statesmen, candidates and others has been more successful this summer than ever, though no local offices are to be filled at this year's contest.

The lawn tennis tournament at Newport, ust finished by Champion WHITMAN's defeat of LARNED, has been the most satisfactory tournanent ever held there. The playing, we believe, was of the highest order. There were more really good players of our own, and the English epresentatives who went down in the contest were better than any of their predecessors engaged in this a ne struggle.

Lawn tennis being a game requiring first-class skill and activity, we won't be happy until we win the championship of the world. It is grativing, therefore, to observe that lawn tennis has fourished this summer more vigorously than for several years past.

Mr. JOHN JOHNSON, for years, according to the St. Louis Globe-Democrat, the chairman of the Democratic Central Committee of Mc-Donald county, Mo., and a voter for BRYAN in 1896, concludes sadly that it is his "duty as a progressive citizen and a patriot to lend sup-port to the Republican ticket." Mr. Johnson notes this noticeable passage from the Missouri Democratic State platform adopted in 1898.

"This war was forced on us by the intolerable con duct of the Spanish Government and people, and we declare that it should be prosecuted until Spain is driven from the western hemisphere." After reference to the loss of American life

and treasure the Missouri Democrats de-

'That Porto Rico and all Spanish territory in the West Indies, except Cuba. should be seized by the United States, or be taken possession of by arms and

held under the sovereignty of this country. "There was no consent of the governed about this," grimly says Mr. Johnson. Moreover, the Missouri platform further demanded that "the Administration should acquire all ecessary harbors and coaling stations in the Philippines and elsewhere."

This old Missouri Democrat turns Republican this year for two reasons: First, he is a patriot; secondly, he is not hoodwinked by BRYAN's shifty attempt to hide free sliver with the trumped-up issue of "imperialism.

Here is what Senator STEWART, of Nevada. says as he abandons BRYAN with natural American in dignation at the latter's traitorism: "Mr. BRYAN'S pledge to support AGUINALDO'S reellion has already borne fruit. The Anti-Imperial League of America, cooperating with the Hong Kong Tagal Junta, immediately convened at Indianapolis and nominated Mr. BRYAN for President, and promised to support him with all the zeal and fidelity with which they maintain the cause of AGUINALDO. Whether Mr. BRYAN cherished the hope of falling into the arms of and being embraced by this un patriotic band at the time he pledged fidelity AGUINALDO'S cause is immaterial. His al eglance was established when he made the pledge. and the cordial support of the friends of Agui-NALDO'S guerrilla bands who are murdering our oldiers in the Philippines was natural and timely. He is now the full-fledged candidate of AGUINALDO and of AGUINALDO'S friends and supporters at home

Will the people who mourn the deaths of their elatives, murdered in the Philippines by AGUI-NALDO'S guerrillas, support his candidate in this ntry? Will a country which has sacrificed thousands of lives and hundreds of millions of dollars to naintain the authority of the United States elevate to he office of President the candidate of a league which is exerting all its energies to tear down the flag?"

The present view of the situation held by Dr. GEORGE L. MILLER of Omaha, for years one of Nebraska's stoutest Democrats is also just at

"The primary objection to BRYAN is his continuous assault upon the established institutions of his country, his unremitting attacks upon our citizens who happen to own something, his opposition to the rights of our courts, and his implied carelessness as to the preservation of law and order. He is forever appealing to class to array one portion of our people against another. He panders to the desires of the envious, unscrupulous and trresponsible members of ociety, and for that reason alone he is a dangerou man to place at the head of our Government. "I regard BRYAN as a socialistic revolutionist

inged with religious fanaticism. On the money nestion BRYAN preached a false doctrine. On the rights of life and property he moulds his speech in anarchistic form: on the subject of law and order he incites the revolutionary spirit; on the Philippine probem he promises nothing different from the course now being pursued by the Administration, but attempts to catch votes by a groundless cry of impe-

Such was a significant portion of the political

WILLIAM JENNINGS BRYAN IS A man who big enough to have said. "Unless the platform presents the principles in which I believe, you just go elsewhere for your candidate."—Rannas City

This demonstration of bigness was for the sole purpose of having reiterated in the Democratic platform the demand for the free coinage of silver. With BRYAN free silver was the paramount issue, in fact the only issue, and

No Mercy for Train Wreckers. TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: In to-day's issue you report the devilish attempt to wreck the At-

Can a more, infernal, cold-blooded crime be im The United States Congress should make such acts capital, punishable by death, whether a passenger is

killed or not, and take the matter away from the Did you ever know of death being inflicted for train specking, even if a passenger was killed?
I trust New Jersey will do something in this last outrage to protect us who travel in her borders.
JERSEY CITY, Aug. 18, 1900.
C. J. R.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: As to your correspondent W. T. A.'s criticism of the expres adjoining column, an inch or two to the left, W. J.

I.'s line, "And say them good and slow." Slow is an adverb. Shakespeare uses it as an adverb, and so does everybody. If W. T. A. had only put his example in the comparative degree he would have seen that the expression is both idiomatic and elegant. I suppose his wife has asked him, as he was leading her on at a three-mile gait, "My dear, can't you go a little slower?" So with loud. Who hasn't heard in a public meeting the injunction "speak louder!" "Distinct" is an adjective and requires the addition of "ly" to make an adverbout of it.

OSPREY, Fia.

An article recently credited by THE SUN to Legite's Monthly was taken from Leslie's Weekly, which has no connection with the Monthle

THE CHINESE SITUATION.

Now that the military telegraph wire from Pekin to Taku is in working order, a good deal of the confusion in the accounts of last week's events in Pekin should soon be cleared away. The most important point in the news received moment to exterminate the legations. The attempt was made, during the night Bryan, said: of the 13th, and appears to have been connected with the precipitate action of the Russian commander who, according to THE SUN correspondent with the allied attacked the city single-handed forces, the Monday night before the time agreed on by the allied commanders. The other contingents at once joined in the assault on the points allotted to them, and the entry into the city was made on the morning of Tuesday, and the legations were saved. Who was responsible for the assault on the legations with the object, as Mr. Conger says, of exterminating them, remains yet to be proved, though morally there seems little doubt on the matter. The British Admiral at Taku telegraphs his Government that the Sacred city was entered on Friday, which would make three days' fighting within the outer walls of Pekin from the day of entry. The fact that the allies were in possession of the Tartar, Imperial and Sacred cities, would not necessarily imply that fighting had ceased, for there would still be the southern or Chinese city to capture and the surrounding villages to clear out before the possession of the capital could be regarded as secure. According to Tientsin despatches there are still several thousands of Chinese troops in the neighborhood of that place and Tung-chau, whose movements threaten the munications of the allied forces. These will have to be driven off as soon as sufficient troops are landed, otherwise the condition of the allied troops and legations at Pekin would

The whereabouts of the Empress Dowager and Emperor are still in doubt. They are not in Pekin, and it is equally certain that they are not yet at Sian-fu in Shensi, the short time since they left Pekin precluding their having travelled the 700 miles between the two places They are no doubt somewhere on the road among the mountains that lie to the west and southwest of the capital, and, knowing the importance attaching to their persons, are sure to make every effort to escape capture. Should they succeed in getting beyond Tai-yuan, the capital of Shanst, and well on the road to Sianfu, they will be beyond reach of a coup de main by a handful of Japanese cavalry which is said to be in pursuit of them. Three more high Chinese officials at Pekin were decapitated before the arrival of the allies; and the death of Yuan-Shi-Kai, Governor of Shantung, who has been a prominent figure since the troubles began, is reported.

be somewhat precarious

The reported intention of the French Government not to increase its contingent with the force in the north of China now that the legations have been rescued was foreshadowed early in troubles, the interests of France in China. outside of the diplomatic, being in the south. The policy of France in the present circumstances is strictly conservative; it is therefore only natural that the French troops gone or going out to China should be concentrated in the French territory near the frontier ready for any emergency. Reference has already made to the abstraction of plans for a frontier campaign in China from the military headquarters in Tonquin. In northwestern Manchuria the Russian column from the trans-Baikal territory that crossed the Siberian frontier at Abagaitui into the Dalai Nor district some little time ago, has after severe fighting reached Mendukel in the Khingan Mountains on the road to Tsitsihar on the Nonna River. The distance between the two places is about two hundred miles, and the occupation of the road will enable the construction of the railway from the Siberian line to be resumed. There is reported to be widespread agitation in western Mongolia in the Kuldia district, and in Chinese Turkestan, but no act of aggression against ussian territory has been reported, though large bodies of Mongollan horsemen are said to be assembling in the regions south of the Russian frontier in the Yenissel country.

THE QUESTION OF UNIFORM. Two Views on the Subject of All-the-Year

Round Army Clothing. TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: The tendency of the army and State militia has, of late, been toward reducing the "fuss and feathers" end of it to a minimum, or climinating this feature entirely. Eighteen years ago I enlisted in the National Guard and attended State camp. We had gray, white and blue trousers, dress coat and blouse, helmet and fatigue caps. We drilled in the same movements on a larger scale - than had received our attention in th armory during the previous drill season and we made a hit if our dress parade was fault-

less or nearly so.

Your correspondent, "Army," seems to think the enlisted men in the army will lose their pride should there be an absence of "flapdoodie. Let me ask him if they care any more for the efficiency of their regiments than the promptness of their commissary or paymaster. I think he will agree with me that their ambition to wear chevrons is alone accountable for any efforts they may make in the curec-tion of neatness and proficiency in drill, and such aspirants for honor and a few more dol-lars per annum are not as numerous as the sands of the sea.

Pride of their organization gives the Nafor any efforts they may make in the direc-

sands of the sea.

Pride of their organization gives the National Guardsmen an incentive to look well and drill well, but even these need a great deal of prodding to compel them to keep their brases bright and refrain from conversation when the command "At ease" is given.

The regiment of which I am a member upon its arrival in New York from the State camp this summer was the subject of favorable comment on account of its appearance—blue shirts with sleeves rolled up and fully equipped—and I felt mighty elated when several citizens asked me if we were regulars. Had we worn dress uniforms, we would have been sized up as militianen or "feather bed soldlers," as we are sometimes affectionately dubbed.

Dress uniforms and similar nonsense are not regarded by citizens as the proper things for the army, the general impression prevailing that such things are out of place where so much seriousness is supposed to evist, and it is left to the amateur soldier to the the show-ing off."

I should say, let us discard dress uniforms off." should say, let us discard dress uniform

I should say, let us discard dress uniforms unnecessary ceremonies and substitute in their stead marches and rifle practice; give he men a chance to learn how to provide for hernselves when in active service, how to cook and how to make themselves comfortable in and how to make tuend inclement weather. Should our wives and sweethearts wish to dance, we can wear the proper clothing: we may not look as pretty, but we can dance more comfortably than if we wear a heavily more comfortably than if we wear a heavily more comfortably than it epaulettes, sabre padded dross coat with epaulettes, sabre Top Senceant.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: Your correspondent, "Army," is right, but he doesn't go far enough. What our army needs is not o take away from the little it has to make a prave show on occasions, but to add to it; not

brave show on occasions, but to add to it; not to make the coat for dress wear more comfortable, perhaps, but a deal of pulling in and a bit of padding out.

It's a sorry fact, but at present we have the "sloppiest" looking army in the world. Unfortunately this applies not only to the enlisted men, but to the officers as well.

I was in the service for a year during the war with Spain, and saw a good deal both of regulars and volunteers, and I think I can sav the only "smart" looking officers I saw belonged to a volunteer regiment—from New York. I was astonished at this fact, but found later that the officers of this particular regiment belonged for the most part to your so-called "Four Hundred," and that, apparently, they were merely following out their custom of always dressing well.

I think our officers can look "smart" as well as those of other services.

VOLUNTEER.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Str. What

surprises me in my travels through this delightful New England country is the quantity of people meet who cannot afford the extravagance of summ outings and be honest with themselves and their creditors. Only yesterday I met three families at one of the swell hotels whose heads represented failures in business for large amounts—one \$30,000, one \$50,000 and the other nearly \$100,000, and yet they were enjoying the best to be had. "Tis dishonest. KEENE, N. H., Aug. 20. M. V. McParlane.

THE JOB AHEAD FOR BRYAN. The Whole Burden of the Democratic Canvass

Rests on Him. the Paramount. WASHINGTON, Aug. 21.-At the recent Demo cratic State Convention at Cedar Rapids to nominate candidates for office in Iowa, which so far is that in Mr. Conger's despatch referring to the effort made by the Chinese at the last m 1807, 63,000 in 1898, and 56,000 in 1899, the temporary chairman, Mr. Denison, in extolling The times demand a man; and again Democracy,

> Out of the West he comes, a leader as firm as old William the Silent, as pure as the white plume of Henry of Navarre, as just as the elder Brutus and as virtuous as the younger, and his name is Bryan of Nebraska. These extravagant phrases of praise are in no wise exceptional. Similar adjectives ommendation of Bryan have been heard all around this year, and they illustrate the fact that in nearly every part of the country entire Democratic canvass, except in such Southern States as have local issues of importance to their voters, has degenerated into

that furnished a Jefferson, that provided a Jackson

that produced a Lincoln, comes forward with a man.

a personal laudation of Bryan. It looks as if he must carry the whole canvass upon his shoulders, without much assistance. In the Presidential contest of 1896 the existing onditions of commercial paralysis and indusrial unrest, the suspension of manufacturing industries, the poor prices for agricultural products and the general absence of profitable foreign market for American products, made Mr. Bryan an available "candidate of protest." In that election the future course of the McKinley Administration in office, except in so far as the maintenance of a sound monetary standard and of legislation for protective customs duties, was inchoate. This year there is no such uncertainty. The record of McKinley in office is made, and the established policy of the next Republican Administration at home and abroad is so clearly fixed that the personality of the candidates upon the Republican ticket is, in fact, not an element in the fight, except that President McKinley and Governor Roosevelt are both popular men, invulnerable to partisan assault and irrevocably committed to the essential policies of their party.

Bryan has no record in executive office, for he has held no executive office since his first entry into politics. His identification with the Democratic party is rather casual than permanent. He comes from a State which is Republican in political traditions and in which the Democratic party ceased to be the chief party of opposition eight years ago, making way

Democratic party ceased to be the chief party of opposition eight years ago, making way for the Populists. Mr. Bryan has been a resident of Nebraska only since 1887.

In 1896 Bryan's system of campaigning was itinerant. The candidate visited in turn the largest cities of the country in States which were doubtful, or were thought to be. His journeyings covered many thousand miles. Between towns at which addresses were scheinled he spoke from car steps, in railroad stations and in Court House squares. There was at that time a very large number of unemployed citizens attracted to towns and cities by reason of the conditions existing in the smaller places. Mr. Bryan, therefore, lacked a big audience nowhere. He was listened to by large crowds—crowds larger than any public man in the United States could attract in manufacturing centres to-day, with labor generally employed and, in most parts of the country, profitable harvesting in progress. It is known that such a plan of campaign is impracticable or not desired this year, and the Democratic National Committee is making no attempt to impose upon Mr. Bryan the onerous duties of a peripatetic candidate. Instead of this, if they can have their way, Bryan will remain during most of the campaign at his home in Lincoln, and, if not "as firm as old William the Silent" in his refusal to talk, will from time to time through sundry outgivings in printed or typewritten form acquaint his Democratic and Populist followers with the Issues of the canvass as their paramount candidate understands them. At one time he will extol the free and independent coinage of silver at the ratio of 16 to 1 without the consent of any other nation: at another he will bring the shafts of denunciation to bear against the monstrous evil of militarism, with an alternate lurch against "the criminal trusts," ice being excluded from consideration in the State having the largest Electoral vote.

The practical effect of such a canvass must be to make Mr. Bryan not merely the nominee of the Democratic and

rect intervention, the equilibrium between the Democrats and Populists, harmonizing actional differences among Democrats in localies where they exist, and supervising the main nes of the battle in the States which, though

Democratic in political antecedents, have shown no partiality for Bryan and no friend-liness for Bryanism.

How far vague laudation of Bryan's abilities as a leader will serve as a substitute for political organization is one of the interesting questions of the present converse.

NEWSDEALERS IN SESSION. President Martin Advocates the Loud Bill-

Changes That Will Help the Dealers. The National Association of Newsdealers Booksellers and Stationers began its eighteenth annual convention yesterday morning in Jacchy's Hall. Newark, with nearly seventy-five delegates present, New York being represented by twelve delegates. William H. Skinner. President of the Newark Association, formally welcomed the delegates, and President Thomas F. Martin of the National Association made his annual address. He reported that the organization was growing in numbers and steadily increasing its influence. He strongly advocated the so-called Loud bill, which directs that certain changes shall be made in the law governing second class mail matter. He though the members of the association would be greatly benefited if this bill became a law. The assoclation, he said, was staunch in its support of the six-cent price for ten-cent magazines, with no returns. He said newsdealers genwith no returns. He said newsdealers

ong run. The newsdealers went into executive session shortly after noon, when the reports of eral committees were heard and passed up eral committees were heard and passed upon. During the afternoon the association adopted a resolution advocating the licensing of newsboys, another encouraging the local newsdealers to work for larger profits without "returns," and still another urging local dealers to join in buying supplies from publishers, thus getting a lower rate. The resolution supporting the Loud bill will not be passed upon until to-day.

The late afternoon was given up to the entertainment of the delegates from abroad by their Newark brethren, and last night a banquet was held.

University Education in Ireland. From the Fortnightly Review.

Even at the close of the nineteenth century the rish Catholic of the better class cannot obtain a university education in his own land, in a seminary upheld and endowed by the State, without in some easure running counter to the dictates of his Church without offending, more or less, his religious guides, without triffing, perhaps, in some degree with his own conscience

Trinity College, no doubt, has Irish Catholics with in her sphere, and extends to them her honors and degrees, but the number of these students is extremely small; her teaching is Protestant, nay, anti-Catholic especially in her moral and metaphysical schoolshe is a Protestant institution in every sense of the word; she is not a university for the Irish Catholic who cannot from a religious point of view, be sail-fied with his position within her walls. As to the Queen' colleges, the instruction they afford has long ago been denounced as "godless," not only by the Irish Catholic bishops, but by the High Church party in the House of Commons; the Irish Catholic stands aloof from them; although the Royal University can give him a degree, this is a mere examining board The Catholic University, in fact, is the only place

in which the Irish Catholic can obtain a university education in a true sense without disregard of the tenets of his Church; and the Catholic University, as such, does not receive a shilling from the State.

Straight-Spoken Advertising. From the Cleveland Leader

WANTED-Position as stenographer: I am a woman 42 years old; turn out clean, perfect work: 19 years experience; homely, but healthy and neat, honest and know business when I see it; salary to start, thirty per week at least: I can help to make the fortune of

WEST POINT FIELD EXERCISES.

The Cadets in State camp at Peckskill-Sham Rattle and Manœuvres.

PERSKILL, N. Y., Aug. 21.- The United tates Military Academy cadets and a number of enlisted men are sleeping under canvas at the State Camp to-night. It is the annual field exercises and practice march of the West Point men and their commandant, Col. O. L. Rein, is personally in command of the boys in gray. In heavy marching order they marched down this morning, leaving their quarters at West Point at 725. It required three trips of the ferryboat to take all the men and horses across to Garrison's. Hence it was after 9 before the real march was begun. The sky was overcast and marching was pleasant and easy. The State Camp was reached about 11 o'clock and the small shelter tents, not over four feet high, were soon pitched. The officers' tents were larger and were pitched over

The officers present besides Col. Hein are First Lieut. W. Lassiter of the First Artillery, First Lieut, E. M. Blake of the Fourth Artillery and Capt. J. K. Thompson of the Fifteenth Infantry. There are also a drum corps of fourteen and a drum major, a hospital corps, ambulance, wagon train and mountain guns, which are carried in sections on the backs of mules and put together for firing on the road. The strength of the camp is 321 men, divided as follows: Four commissioned officers, twentyseven enlisted men, one civilian, seventeen cadet officers, 304 cadets; total cadets, 321. There are seventy-three horses, twelve mules and one wagon.

where newspaper row is situated when the

National Guard occuries the canvas city.

After camp was pitched this afternoon the cadets made a rush for Peekskill. Fifty per cent. of the men were in Peekskill and enjoyed an hour or so in sport and fun making. At 4 o'clock there was a field exercise by the infantry in which companies threw up in-trenchments and attacked each other. It was trenchments and attacked each other. It was a sham battle on a small scale and a number of visitors from Peekskill witnessed the manœuvres. After supper there was undress battalion drill. The first class of cadets furnished nine officers for the infantry battalion, three officers for the troop, three officers for the mountain guns and one officer for the pack train. Fourteen members of the class were assigned to the mountain gun, an honor they are all glad to have. Two of the class went to the pack train and the remainder of the first class to the cavalry troop.

The programme for to-morrow is reveille

The programme for to-morrow is at 5 A. M., breakfast at 5:30 and the at 5 A. M., breakfast at 5:30 and the "general" at 6:30. After camp is broken the troops will move out in different platoons and on the Albany post road near the little chapel at the fork of the road three miles from camp there will be an attack. The mountain guns will be unpacked in the road, set up and brought into play, and each man will have forty-nine rounds of blank ammunition in his belt. It is proposed to reach West Point in time for dinner at 1 o'clock to-morrow afternoon. This is the third year the West Pointers have been here.

FUNERAL OF JUSTICE SMYTH. Many Prominent Lawyers and Politicians at

Men eminent in the profession of law, noted politicians and members of nearly every branch of the city government were in St. Gabriel's Church in East Thirty-seventh street yesterday morning at the services which were held over the body of Frederick Smyth, Supreme Court Justice and former Recorder, who died last Saturday at Atlantic City. Besides the men who could easily be picked out for their prominence, there were included in the gathering a large number of lawyers who had practised before Judge Smyth and nearly all the court attendants who had served under him

when he was Recorder. The hour set for the services was 10:30, but ong before that time a crowd gathered in front of the church, which threatened to block the passage of the funeral party. Acting Captain Shire of the East Thirty-fifth street station was on hand with sixteen policemen and those who showed no desire to enter the church were kept on the opposite side, so that comparatively clear space was kept.

With the exception of some of the front pews the church was thrown open to all who wished to attend the funeral. Every pew had as many persons in it as it could hold when the funeral party entered, and the large galleries on both sides of the church were crowded. Before the services ended the crowd standing up behind the pews had extended out to the street, and the police had to hold the people back and clear a way before the coffin could be borne out. The a way before the coffin could be borne out. The solemn requiem mass began promptly at 10:30 as the pallbearers entered. They were Justices Van Brunt, O'Brien, Beach, Fitzgerald and Patterson, Judge Cowing, ex-Justices Cohen and Donohue, William Clapworthy, Francis Higgins, Edward D. Farrell and Richard Croker. The cofin was covered with red and white roses. Miss Anna A. Smyth, daughter of Justice Smyth and the only surviving member of his family, was the chief mourner. Mgr. Farley, Auxiliary Bishop of the Archdlocese of New York and pastor of the church, was the celebrant of the mass, with Fathers Sinnet and Thornton as descon and sub-deacon respectively. Fathers McCue and Hayes also assisted, the latter acting as master of ceremonles. The singing was by the quartette sang, "Nearer, My God, to Thee." The body was buried in the family plot in Greenwood Cemetery.

The body was buried in the family plot in Green-wood Cemetery.

Among those present at the services were Recorder Goff, Wheeler B. Peckham, Abraham Levy, Emanuel Friend, John F. Carroll, ex-Mayor Thoması F. Gilroy, ex-Mayor Hugh J. Grant, ex-Judge William Burke, W. Bourke Cockran, Coroner Fitzpatrick, Charles Welde William Meekin, John F. McIntyre, Daniel O Reilly, Chief Devery, Deputy Chief McI aughlin, Capt. James K. Price, Judge Charles S. Truax, James A. Deering, F. R. Lawrence, Peter F. Meyer, Elbridge T. Gerry, Judge Henry Bischoff, F. T. Flynn, John W. Keller, J. Forbes Hennessy, Richard Doherty, Henry J. Price, Judge McLaughlin, Senator Bernard, F. Martin and Capt. William Ricketts.

Foreign Notes of Real Interest.

Lady Mary Saurin, a daughter of the first Earl of Harrowby, died recently in her 100th year. "Tuppenny Tube" is the name given by the Lor loners to the new underground railroad, which seems

Japan has established commercial schools for the

training of women, and one of the largest Japanese raffroads announces that after a certain date it will employ only women as clerks. Sir Thomas Lipton has started a new enterprise

to be very popular.

He is trying to organize the Australian wine trade with a view to pressing the colonial wines on the British public as he did the Ceylon teas. Gen. Strjelbinzky, the greatest of Russian geogra phers, died recently at the age of 76 years. His "Measurements of the Surface of the Russian Em-

pire" is not only the standard for all maps of Russia. but has been a model for other works in that department of geography. There has been a break in the prices of early Stevensons as well as of early Kiplings at London auctions, particularly in the Davos Platz pamphiets. Not I and Other Poems" dropped from \$95 to \$30.

"Black Canyon" from \$55 to \$12.50 and "The Marguerite" from \$20 or \$25 to about \$10. Arey Renan, only son of Ernest Renan, died re ently in Paris at the age of 42 years. He was named after his grand/ather's brother, Arey Scheffer, the painter, and became an artist himself. He studied under Puvis de Chavannes and Delaunay. He also wrote articles on art for the Gasette des Beaut-Arts.

Six German States are now governed by regents the Kingdom of Bavaria and the principality Lippe Detmold on account of the insanity of their rulers; the principality of Reuss of the younger line where the Prince has turned the Government over to his son; the Duchy of Brunswick, which is held by Prussia pending a settlement with the House of Hat nover, and the Duchies of Mecklenburg-Schwerin and Saxe Coburg Gotha, whose rulers are not yet of ago. At the Pasteur Institute in Paris 23,245 persons have been treated from 1885-when the Institute was established-to the beginning of 1900. Of these died after treatment. The figures for each year are

any overworked business man with brains, and will | That the number of patients has not increased to due do it for wages. Sarah Ann Mosher, box 242 Leader to the fact that similar institutions have been estab

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